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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

It was not the controller's duty to give

a list of the inspectors, custodians, etc.,

but if he had done so he would have

given taxpayers some interesting infor-

mation.

It appears that Attorney-general

Smith is not meeting with universal

success in his efforts to pocket a per-

centage of the money held by school

officers July 1.

A CAREFUL reading of the city char-

ter does not discover any provision that

gives the Board of Public Works au-

thority to insult citizens or confiscate

their property.

THOSE who read the President's re-

marks at the corner-stone exercises will

not fail to note that he "got in his work"

on the representatives who oppose the

repeal of the silver-purchase act.

ALL the tax-eaters and their sisters,

their cousins and their aunts can unite

in the assertion that the present city

administration is "a business adminis-

tration." It certainly brings business

to them.

By William B. Hornblower, of New

York, is a fit man for Judge of the Su-

preme Court, if it goes to prove that

there is many a great lawyer in this country

who is not known outside of his own

bailiwick.

An Ohioan named Dr. Ikert has af-

forded an instructive spectacle by rush-

ing before the ways and means commit-

tee to protest against the reduction of

duty on pottery after preaching free

trade in 1892.

THE movement to repeal the federal

election laws is said to have its inspira-

tion in a purpose to get up a partisan

debate and thus check the growth of

the Populist party in the Southern

States, where it has become aggressive.

WHILE the city of Indianapolis has

been paying out hundreds of thousands

of dollars for interest the treasurer has

realized a small fortune from the inter-

est derived from loaning the city's

money. Is there not some remedy for

this?

IN the controller's statement of city

expenses for the last fiscal year appears

an item of \$92 for "special police judge."

The city pays Judge Buskirk \$2,000 a

year to perform the duties of police

judge, and he is awfully dear at that.

Why should it pay \$92, or any other

sum, for a "special police judge?"

MULHALL, the English statistician, in

his dictionary of statistics, gives a dia-

gram showing the increase of wages for

all labor in the United States, England

and Ireland for forty-five years, begin-

ning in 1855 and ending in 1890. In

the United States the increase was from

40 to 66 cents, in England from 16 to

35 cents. The average is for all wage

earners—men, women and children.

It will be seen that the rate of interest

paid by Controller Woolen during the

last fiscal year ranged from 3 3/4 per cent.

in October to 8 per cent. July 9, 1893.

This is a wide range. In this connec-

tion it is proper to remark that the

larger part of the \$13,500 borrowed at 8

per cent., in July, was made urgent by

\$61,261 in 1889, cost \$86,886 last year; officers' salaries, which were \$27,413 in 1889, were \$47,710 last year; the station house expenses, which were \$3,301 in 1889, were \$4,645 last year; markets cost \$2,564 in 1889 and \$4,339 last year; Tomlinson Hall janitors, \$1,414 in 1889 and \$2,372 last year; water rent, \$38,649 in 1889 and \$45,108 last year.

The increase in all of these items is unduly large, and in some excessive. There has been no such growth of the city during the last four years as to justify the enormous increase in most of them. It can only be accounted for in the theory that municipal affairs have been run on a wide-open plan in the interest of party pets. Under the false pretense of giving the people "a business administration" the ringsters have really been running a tax-eaters' administration.

## DENNY FOR MAYOR.

Hon. Caleb S. Denny's present candidacy for Mayor of Indianapolis is a distinct recognition of his personal worth and force of character, his fitness for the position, his popularity and his stalwart Republicanism. The convention which nominated him was a strong and representative one. The preliminary canvass had been spirited, and the friends of other candidates, all good ones, had rallied their forces. Many names had been canvassed, and it was conceded by all Republicans that they must put forward their strongest man. The delegates to the convention had been fairly chosen with this understanding, and they came together for no other purpose than to do the best thing for the party. Under these circumstances the nomination of Mr. Denny on the first ballot, by a majority which was at once unanimous, was the strongest possible endorsement of his strength as a candidate and an unmistakable expression of the popular belief in his fitness for the office.

Mr. Denny is admirably equipped for the office of Mayor, having already had an active service of eight years in municipal affairs. From 1881 to 1885 he was city attorney, and one of the best the city ever had, and from 1885 to 1889 he was Mayor. When he was first nominated for Mayor the Journal said, editorially: "Mr. Denny is an able, courageous, reputable man. His life and career demonstrate the integrity and force of his character and the inherent strength of his manhood." These words are as true now as they were then. He was elected by a handsome majority, and gave the city as good an administration as it was possible for any person to give under the old councilmanic form of government. There were inherent defects in that form of government against which no Mayor could successfully contend, but none could have done better than Mr. Denny did. The Republicans recognized this fact and Mr. Denny's personal merits by renominating and re-electing him in 1887. At that time the Journal said editorially: "Mr. Denny's record is clear and honorable in every respect, and fairly entitles him to the endorsement of a re-election. At all times, in all places and under all circumstances he has well sustained the credit and dignity of the city. He has discharged the duties of the office faithfully and met all the requirements of the position in a manner befitting the executive head and official representative of the city." Again we say, those words are as true now as they were then.

Mr. Denny declined to be a candidate for a third term, and was succeeded in office by Mayor Sullivan. Six months later the new charter came into force and revolutionized the city government in form and practice. The Democratic party got the benefit of the new form of government, and Mr. Denny, who was Mayor during the last four years under the old form of government, has had, very unjustly, to bear much of the odium attaching to that. He was the executive head without executive power. He had to deal with subordinates and chiefs of departments who were elected by the Council, and no way responsible to him. He had to bear the odium of bad appointments without being able to remedy them. His hands were tied, and his way was blocked on every side. He had none of the large powers that Mayor Sullivan possesses but does not exercise. Nobody who knows Mr. Denny doubts that, if elected Mayor, he has the ability and the backbone to secure enforcement of the laws. Even the News, which hounded him for years because of the alleged failure of his administration under the old form of government, now admits that he ought to be given a trial under the new one. The charter presupposes a Mayor who possesses "sand," and who is not afraid to exercise authority. Mayor Sullivan has shown himself a failure. Let us try Caleb S. Denny.

## THE INCREASED CITY DEBT.

Those who are interested in the affairs of Indianapolis will find material for study in the report and estimates of Controller Woolen. If they have the opportunity to compare the figures with the reports of last year and of the year which ended Aug. 31, 1889, they will find abundant reasons for not voting to continue the Sullivan regime. If they look for information regarding the city debt, whether it has been increased or decreased during the year, they will look in vain. That important feature of the financial reports of well-managed cities is made conspicuous by its absence. No one can guess from it whether the debt is \$1,000,000 or \$10,000,000, or whether it is greater or less than a year ago. He can learn that \$600,000 of the \$621,000 of 7.3 per cent. bonds falling due June 30, 1893, are still drawing interest at that rate; that \$109,500 of bonds mature in January, 1894, and \$300,000 more July 1, 1894. That is, the city will have \$1,009,500 of matured or maturing bonds to refund during the next fiscal year—thanks to the imbecility of Mayor Sullivan and the greed of the boss Democratic banker. But, putting this and that together, one must come to the conclusion that the debt of the city has been, in spite of the excessive taxation, increased not less than

\$100,000, and probably about \$150,000. During the year temporary loans aggregating \$260,000 have been negotiated, of which \$100,000 has been discharged, leaving \$160,000 outstanding at a high rate of interest, and \$40,000 more at the Controller's disposal, by the vote of the Council. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the \$140,000 measures the increase of the city's debt the last year. The interest paid on bonds during the year was \$127,696.07, and on temporary loans, \$2,872.77.

Perhaps the Controller will make a supplemental statement, showing the debt of the city Aug. 31, 1893, and a year later, without the "tide-over" delusion. Until he does, the most valuable feature of a financial statement will be lacking.

## THE DEFENDER OF GAMBLING HOUSES.

Saloons, gambling houses and houses of prostitution were recognized as necessary evils. They have never been suppressed in any city, and cannot be suppressed. The keepers were notified by the board that so long as they maintained orderly places they would not be subjected to petty persecution, but if anyone were robbed in one of them or if a place were conducted so as to become a nuisance, or in any other way made offensive, every legal power of the board would be used to drive them out of the city. Under this policy these places have been quiet and orderly, and there has been no complaint of them except for campaign purposes.

So says the Sentinel. Saloons whose keepers are protected by license have a legal right to carry on their business legitimately, in the manner prescribed by the law. Gambling houses are not recognized by the law in any form; consequently, if the Board of Safety has authorized them to pursue their vocation, it has violated the law and its members should be dismissed. The Sentinel knows that half the saloon keepers in the city violate the Sunday and closing laws, and that a week does not pass in which there is not a brawl or a shooting in some of them. It can know, if it does not, that men have been robbed in gambling houses, and that scores of young men, and even boys, throng them. The Sentinel can know, if it would, that after one gambling case was disposed of in the Baskirk court the police knew that it was useless to bring another. As the organ of the Democratic party the Sentinel declares for the wide-open policy—that there shall be no restriction upon gambling houses and no regard for law. The decent people of the city think differently. They believe that a war of extermination should be made upon gambling houses—that all sorts of dives shall be suppressed. The Sentinel would have them continue to control the city. The Sentinel errs when it says there is no complaint now except "for campaign purposes." Last Sunday several well-known preachers denounced the open gambling houses, two of whom, on national questions, are innocently in sympathy with the Sentinel. Democrats, as well as Republicans, do not want wide-open gambling halls, for the sufficient reason that they do not want their sons or employees ruined.

Not only were the expenses of the city government last year very largely in excess of those of four years ago, but the estimates for next year show an increase over last. Thus the salary list, which was \$47,710 last year, is estimated at \$50,390 next year. Why should there be any increase? There is an estimate of \$150 for "special police judges." The people elect a police judge, and pay him \$2,000 to perform the duties. Where is the authority for hiring special police judges? Tomlinson Hall janitors, which cost \$2,372 last year, are estimated to cost \$2,564 next year. Why any increase? Fire force pay rolls, which were \$100,179 last year, are estimated at \$113,096 next year. The increase is much too great. The police force, which cost \$86,886 last year, is estimated at \$104,048 next year—an enormous increase. The station house, which cost \$4,645 last year, is estimated at \$5,400 next year. It cost a good deal too much last year; why should it cost more next year? The city ambulance service, which cost \$211 last year, is estimated to cost \$1,200 next year. The Sullivan ring must have private information that there will be a great many casualties next year. And so expenses are keyed up all along the line. This is the true tax-eating method.

No more ridiculous farce has ever been attempted in connection with city politics than the simultaneous closing of the gambling houses yesterday, accompanied by the announcement that the gamblers would support Denny for Mayor. It was said to be a voluntary move on the part of the gamblers, the object being to bring odium on the Republican ticket by giving out the impression that they would support it. The scheme was probably suggested by the attempt to unload Coy on the Republican party two years ago. The alliance between the gamblers and the Sullivan administration is too close and binding to be broken by a transparent trick like that.

In its artificial but ridiculous indignation against the A. P. A., whatever it may be, the Sentinel exclaims: "It is to be hoped that the authorities will take measures to detect and punish the scoundrels who are engaged in this abominable business."

Under what law the members of the A. P. A. can be punished only the Sentinel knows, but among "he first who would be in danger of arrest is the Hon. Thomas Taggart, who has been nourishing the order, it is said, for months."

BUSINESS men are receiving from Grand Army men and others who visited the city encampment week very gratifying compliments, of which the following is a sample, with an attachment:

In the first place I wish to say, All hail Indianapolis! The entertainment of the encampment was a splendid success. Secondly, if you will down the Sullivan gang the city will be entirely redeemed.

THE Sentinel has hailed the A. P. A. into the campaign, when it has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It is a secret organization, containing Democrats and Republicans, and was used in the school elections by the Democratic managers to preserve the ascendancy of the tax-eating element. It is alleged that one of the leaders is a henchman of Chairman Taggart, and that he has spies in every meeting. It is in no sense a Re-

publican organization, and the Sentinel is using it for the purpose of arraying the Catholics against the Republican ticket.

THERE has been some fear that Boston was becoming de-populated, but she is not, as witnesses the following:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

"Please put rubbish in this barrel and not in the street."

In this public notice upon a waste barrel upon the sidewalk I find four blunders.

"Rubbish" is not of intent.

"Rubbish," in my dictionary, does not include soil.

"Land," is out of place, suggesting a physical impossibility, "and in (to)."

The notice corrected:

"Please put refuse into this barrel, not into the street."

God save the common words of Massachusetts.

G. W. R.

Boston is yet Boston.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what does it mean that "time shall be no more?"

Mr. Pig—I guess he will be no more when he lays down his sythe.

Trouble Ahead.

"Well, Miss Parsony is consoling for the loss of her parrot. I see that she got married a few days since."

"Yes, she married the man she suspects of killing the parrot."

Her Modest Opinion.

She couldn't sing a little bit.

She didn't know a note;

She mixed each bit of poetry

She vainly tried to quote.

Her face was of that placid brand

"That made folks christen 'dick';"

Yet she knew she'd be an actress

Self she ever chose to try.

That Ancient Showman.

Oh, Paddy, dear, and did you hear the news

That that gold round?

The orders has been given out for us to close

the town;

The sportsmen has been passed up, and all the

gamblers' crowd;

To-day there isn't any doubt that this man's

town is sloughed.

What glorious times we used to see, a runnin'

day and night,

'Twas like a steamboat load of yaps, with the

captain fixed all right;

When all along the levees, boys, we heard, in

thunderous

loud shouts of "monkeys," "Little Joe," and

"pardner, roll dem bones!"

No more will roll the roulette wheel, no more

we'll pull a card,

And on broken sporting men this luck comes

mighty hard;

No more "the good old army game" will skin the

joyous jay,

For this man's town has been closed down—

until election day!

## INTERED ON CAPITOL HILL.

Remains of President and Mrs. Polk in

Their Last Resting-Place.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 19.—With simple but solemn ceremonies the remains of James Knox Polk, tenth President of the United States, and those of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, were today removed from the tomb at Polk Place, the old family residence in this city, to a picturesque spot in the State Capitol grounds, and there reinterred. The services at Polk Place and Capitol Hill were very impressive, and the occasion was observed with due honor and respect by the State, the city, the church and the public. During the hour fixed for the removal the police officers and business establishments were closed, and the bells of the City Hall and the various churches were tolled.

At 6 o'clock the remains were taken from the tomb on the east front of Polk Place and reverently borne into the drawing room of the historic mansion, where Rev. J. H. McNeilly, D. D., pastor of Glen Leven Church, made some brief remarks and offered a fervent prayer. At 11:30, at the conclusion of the service at the house, the remains of President and Mrs. Polk were conveyed to the hearse. Both of the vehicles were drawn by four white horses. The hearse being formed, the journey to Capitol Hill was begun. In the procession were city, State and federal officials and military and civil organizations. At the tomb on Capitol Hill the services were conducted under the direction of Rev. Jerry Witherspoon, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Polk was a member. Her tomb is on the north side of Capitol Hill and near the equestrian statue of President Andrew Jackson.

Over the monument over the graves of President and Mrs. Polk was designed by Wm. Strickland. It is a square open temple. On the east front of the tomb are the words: "James Knox Polk, tenth President of the United States. Born Nov. 2, 1795; died June 15, 1849." The following inscription is in the center of the tomb: "The mortal remains of James Knox Polk, President of the United States, are here reposing in the vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and emigrated with his father, Samuel Polk, to Tennessee in 1805. The beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life, the excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death. These words appear on the north side: "His life was devoted to the public service. He was elected successively to the first places in the State and Federal governments, a member of Congress and chairman of the most important congressional committees, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor of Tennessee, and President of the United States." On the south side are the words: "By his public policy he defined, established and extended the boundaries of his country. He planned the laws for the American union on the shores of the Pacific. His influence and his counsels tended to organize the national treasury on the principles of the Constitution, and to apply the rule of freedom to navigation, trade and industry."

The fourth side of the tomb has the following inscription: "Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk, wife of James Knox Polk. Born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, Sept. 4, 1803. Died at Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 14, 1891. A noble woman, a devoted wife, a true friend, a sincere Christian. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." After the death of Mrs. Polk suit was brought by the Chancery Court by descendants of President Polk, to set aside the will of the President and divide Polk Place among them. The chancellor decided in favor of the Polks, and the law was set provided for perpetuity, by declaring that the property should forever remain in possession of the Chancery Court, from time to time, to the nearest hearing the name of Polk. The General Assembly soon afterward passed a resolution setting aside a site for a tomb.

## SCHEME TO BOOM COTTON.

Owners of Gins Ordered to Discontinue

Work Under Penalty of Fine.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—A large number of cotton gins in Bienville parish, Louisiana, were placed last night with notices to the owners to discontinue all ginning until further notice, under penalty of having their gins burned out. The movement aims to force up the price of cotton until it reaches 10 cents a pound.

Barred from Joining Secret Societies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

St. Louis, Sept. 19.—Nearly all the morning session of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Society was devoted to the discussion of a resolution introduced by Rev. P. Rosen, of Fairfax, Minn., which seeks to prohibit all members of the society from becoming a member of a secret society, the Grand Army of the Republic excepted.

The resolution was adopted, with an amendment that the matter be left to the discretion of the parish priest of each local society. Sixteen new societies were granted charters.

## APPLYING THE LASH

Democrats Hold a Caucus on the

Election Law Repeal Bill,

And Endeavor to Whip Obstinate Mem-

bers of the Party Into Line—Two